[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 24th July, 1888.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 300 copies.

National Congress.

The *Hámi-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 8th July, received on the 20th idem, in an article on the National Congress, says that there is no union among the different classes of the native community, and that consequently they are not yet fit to conduct the affairs of the country. Even local self-government does not work well owing to the mutual jealousy between Hindús and Musalmáns. Again, it is difficult to understand that Englishmen, who have been exposed to so much trouble and expense in conquering this country, would readily transfer the government of the country to natives. Look at the fearful opposition offered by them to the Ilbert Bill. The National Congress is sure to lead to evil consequences. If Musalmáns keep aloof from the movement, the relations between them and Hindús, which have of late been far from satisfactory, will become worse and worse every day and an outbreak will eventually take place. The Hindús, being worsted in the struggle, will appeal to Government for aid; it will be obliged to interfere and jails will be filled with Muhammadans. If all classes of the community, including Musalmáns, join the National Congress, though this is obviously impossible, Government will be obliged to listen to the unanimous voice of the nation. If it grants all the

rights and privileges demanded by the Congress, well and good. But if it demurs to accede to any demand, the military tribes of this country will endeavour to force its hand, and a civil war will follow. Hence the *Hámi* is of opinion that natives should abandon the National Congress and depend upon the good sense and justice of the British nation for the grant of their just rights and privileges in due course of time. Their loyalty is proverbial, and they should do nothing which is calculated to fix a dark stain on it.

Circulation, 200 copies.

Subordinate Judge of Cawnpore and the National Congress.

The *Álam-i-Taswír* (Cawnpore), of the 20th July, says that a memorial has lately been sent by some inhabitants of Cawnpore to the Local Government, praying for the appointment of a Subordinate Judge possessing a knowledge of English at Cawnpore in place of Sháh Ahmad-ulla. The memorial has been got up by some promoters of the National Congress, who have got it signed by some European merchants, railway officials, and agents of banks. But the number of civil suits to which Europeans are one of the parties does not exceed 2½ per cent. of the entire civil suits instituted in Cawnpore during the year. No such memorial was sent by the memorialists against Ráe Kulwant Prasád, the late Subordinate Judge of Cawnpore, who did not know a word of English. This shows that the memorialists have sent the memorial, not because there is any special need for a Subordinate Judge possessing a knowledge of English at Cawnpore, but because Sháh Ahmad-ulla is a Musalmán and his presence is likely to be injurious to the cause of the National Congress in Cawnpore.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Congress meeting at Allahabad.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 23rd July, publishes a brief account of the Congress meeting held in the Railway Theatre, Allahabad, on the 21st idem. The meeting was a very crowded one, and the Revd. J. G. Dann was in the chair. Mr. Howard, Barrister-at-Law, fully explained the advantages of the National Congress. Pandit Bishambhar Náth, the Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Náth, and Munshi Káshi Prasád, Vakíls of the High Court, were the other principal speakers.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd July, publishes a Hindi translation of a portion of the Catechism of the National Congress. The translation will be finished in future issues.

Circulation, 181 copies.

Translation of the Catechism of the National Congress.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 20th July, says that the circumstance that the Telegraph Department is full of Bengális cannot be viewed with equanimity, particularly as the promoters of the National Congress are endeavouring to create excitement among ignorant tribes. The tribes are being led to understand that if they espouse the cause of the Congress and assist it with money, it will re-establish native rule in this country. Ignorant men are very likely to be deceived by such misrepresentations in the hope that in that case they will again have an opportunity of committing robberies and plunder. Government unwisely views the proceedings of the Congress with indifference, but the time will come before long when it will have to adopt strong measures to suppress the movement. Then it will have to make a frequent use of the telegraph, but the Bengáli signallers cannot be expected to keep any important messages secret which are intended to frustrate the designs of their countrymen. It is not apparent why the Telegraph Department is still chiefly recruited from among Bengális. Men fit for the posts of signallers are at present to be found in every part of the country. Boys who have passed the Entrance Examination can do the work very well. Bengális are not a brave people, but they are well versed in the art of working in an underhand way. None of the Bengáli residents of Lucknow speak at the Congress meetings held there, but there is no doubt that they are the wire-pullers. If the Bengáli Examiners of the Calcutta University passed only a small number of Muhammadan candidates for the Entrance Examination owing to Muhammadan opposition to the National Congress, as has been supposed by some persons, how can Government trust Bengáli signallers in a crisis? If it does, it will be deceived. The admission of men of other classes to the Telegraph Department would

Circulation, 250 copies.

Bengális in the Telegraph Department.

provide against the danger above referred to and would be in accordance with the policy of giving all classes a fair share of the loaves and fishes in the matter of Government service.

Circulation, 425 copies.

Lord Dufferin and the Muhammadan National Association of Lahore.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 12th July, received on the 21st idem, says that Lord Dufferin, in his reply to the resolution of the Muhammadan National Association of Lahore, declares with joy that the Musalmáns of the Panjáb approve of his policy about Afghánistan, Burma, and the internal affairs of India! Surely the approval of a Viceroy's measures by Musalmáns alone is a sufficient proof of the success of his administration! The web or net spread in Afghánistan has been damaged in some degree by the action of the Jamshidi tribe. The Indian treasury and the heirs of soldiers killed in the Burma War can best testify to the success of his Lordship's Burma policy. As regards his internal policy, he has introduced few reforms. All he has done is he has introduced a duty on petroleum and enhanced the salt tax.

Circulation, 156 copies.

Subsidy paid to the Amír of Kábul.

The *Agra Punch*, of the 20th July, publishes a picture in which a hen is represented as being pulled by an Afghán by the legs in one direction and by a native woman, named India, by the neck in the opposite direction. The letter-press is as follows :—

"*Afghán.*—'I am hungry and have received food free. Why do you interfere?'

"*India.*—'O wretch! May God fill thy belly! I am being ruined.'"

Circulation, 112 copies.

Interview between the Czar and the Emperor of Germany.

The *Zarifu-l-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th July, represents the Czar as receiving the Emperor of Germany very warmly and Her Majesty the Queen as looking at the interview of the two Emperors with her forefinger between her teeth. The letter-press is :—"The horses have died and left . . . . . to rule."

Circulation, 425 copies.

Prince Bismarck.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 12th July, received on the 21st idem, publishes a picture in which Prince Bismarck is represented as holding in his left hand a balance, in the one scale of which there is peace and in the other war, and the British Lion as quietly sleeping close by.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 185 copies.

Government officials forbidden to attend public meetings held by the Cow-protection Society in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th July, says that the *National Guardian* of Calcutta states, on the authority of the Lucknow *Advocate*, that Sir Auckland Colvin has issued confidential orders to the district officers to the effect that no Government official should take part in cow-protection meetings. The editor of the *Najmu-l-Akhbár* is unable to answer the comments of the *Advocate* on the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, as he has not yet received a copy of that newspaper. But the comments of the *National Guardian* are unjustifiable. It observes that the Cow-protection Society is not a political association, and that, therefore, Government is not justified in forbidding officials from attending its meetings. The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* does not know whether the Lieutenant-Governor has issued the orders with which he has been credited. If he has really done so, he deserves praise for his sagacity and wisdom. The Cow-protection Society is as much a political association as any other society or association could be. The agitation for the suppression of cow-killing is as much directed against Europeans and Government as against Musalmáns, because beef is also used by European gentlemen and soldiers. Again, the Society for the protection of kine is chiefly responsible for the growth of ill-feeling between Hindús and Musalmáns. It is the principal duty of every Government officer to maintain peace, but the maintenance of peace in this country is impossible until all classes of the community are on friendly terms with each other. In order to restore friendship between Hindús and Musalmáns it is necessary to suppress with a high hand objectionable movements like the

one set on foot against the killing of cows. The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* is of opinion that the National Congress should be also suppressed, inasmuch as the Congress not only sows the seeds of sedition by publishing mischievous pamphlets like the Catechism, but also sets Hindús and Muhammadans by the ear.

Circulation, 181 copies.

Sir Alfred Croft's Report on the progress of education in India during the last five years.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd July, gives the substance of Sir Alfred Croft's Report on the progress of education in this country during the last five years, and observes that the Report has been prepared with great ability and skill. Any person can easily ascertain from the Report what has been the state of things and what progress has been made during the last five years. The *Hindustán* does not approve of the proposal of Government about European Professors being appointed on the short-service system as far as possible. If European Professors had no hope of receiving a pension, scholars like Messrs. Griffiths, Charles Tawney, Elliot, and Deighton would not come to this country in future, which would be a great blow to the cause of education. The *Hindustán* urges the appointment of natives as headmasters of High Schools. Pandit Mathura Prasád Misra in these Provinces and Babu Bhola Nath Pál in Bengal have shown themselves to be more successful headmasters than Europeans. In Bengal there are now only a few European headmasters. The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should follow the policy of the Bengal Government in this matter, as there is now no scarcity of educated natives in these Provinces. With reference to the encouragement of technical education, the *Hindustán* approves of the proposals made by the Government of India for the purpose, but thinks that protection from foreign competition is also necessary for the growth of Indian industries.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Arms Act.

A correspondent of the *Ásád* (Lucknow), of the 20th July, says that during the last one and a half month 21 persons have been convicted of murder and sentenced to death by the

Commissioner of Sitapur. The advocates for the repeal of the Arms Act should see that when there is so much bloodshed at present, there would be a great increase in it if ignorant and warlike men were allowed to bear arms. Bengális should remember that Upper India is not Bengal, where Banerjis and Chaterjis exhaust their anger in abusing and cursing.

Circulation, 100 copies.

Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 13th July, received on the 18th idem, referring to the rules for the prevention of the spread of venereal diseases framed under the Contagious Diseases Act, says that the rules were intended to protect European soldiers from venereal diseases and to prevent them from interfering with respectable women. But the rules were worked in a very objectionable way by the police, who abused their powers and ill-treated women. The *Bhárat Bandhu* then refers to the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act by Parliament on the 5th June, and says that Mr. MacLaren deserves the gratitude of the whole native population for the repeal. Native women should bless him every morning.

Circulation, 85 copies.

The same.

The *Almora Akhbar*, of the 16th July, in commenting upon the same subject, refers to Mr. Dyer's protest against the system of providing women for European soldiers for immoral purposes, and expresses itself in favour of the maintenance of the Contagious Diseases Act. Not to provide women for European soldiers who are drunk and mad with lust would be like letting loose wild beasts of prey. Soldiers would assault women in public thoroughfares and villages situated near cantonments, and such assaults would frequently lead to serious affrays, in which natives might be killed by European soldiers. Mr. Dyer has looked at only one side of the case.

Circulation, 395 copies.

Mr. Hannagan, the Subordinate Judge of Lucknow.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 16th July, publishes an article headed "*Andher nagri chaupat Rája*," that is, a blind king, darkness in the city, communicated by a local correspondent. The writer gives an account of the quarrel between Imami Jan, a prostitute, and her daughter on

one side and her son-in-law and his parents on the other, and then says that the proceedings of some European officers lead one to ask the question whether they are fit to rule, or do they deserve to be transported to some island? The prostitute applied to Mr. Hannagan, the Subordinate Judge of Lucknow, for the execution of a decree, which she had obtained against her son-in-law's parents on account of her daughter's dowry, against their property, and the Subordinate Judge issued a warrant for the attachment of the property. The chaprásis, finding the door of the judgment-debtors' house closed, raised a false cry that they had been beaten by the judgment-debtors, Háji Saiyid Názir Hasan, the talukdár of Ahima Mau, and some other respectable persons, and made a report against them at the police-station. Mr. Hannagan readily believed the report of the chaprásis and granted them permission to institute a criminal prosecution against the so-called assailants without making any enquiry into the matter. Major Campbell, the Cantonment Magistrate, to whom the prosecution was transferred by the City Magistrate, dismissed it. Jánki Rám, the Munsarim, made a report to the District Judge to the effect that the chaprásis had not been interfered with by the talukdár or any other person, and that they had falsely accused the talukdar and other persons of assault in consideration of Rs. 100 promised them by the decree-holder. The District Judge has made over the Munsarim's report to the District Superintendent of Police. The Munsarim deserves high praise for his justice and impartiality. If all Government officers were like him, no one would urge the establishment of representative government in this country. Mr. Hannagan should be more careful in future. He was not justified in granting permission so readily to the chaprásis to prosecute a respectable person like the talukdár of Ahima Mau, who is rich enough to engage the services of two men like him.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Records of criminal cases pending before Magistrates.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 20th July, says that the records of criminal cases pending before Magistrates remain in the possession of police officials. This

practice is objectionable, inasmuch as it enables police officials to take steps with a view to supporting the proceedings of the police which preceded the committal of accused persons to Magistrates for trial. Many Magistrates have had frequent occasion to find fault with the proceedings of the police. Even Sir Auckland Colvin, in his Meerut darbár speech, declared that police officials were often guilty of misbehaviour.

Village chaukidárs.

A correspondent of the *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 21st July, complains that village chaukidárs as a rule do not perform their duties properly. They do their private work during the day and have a sound sleep at night after the labours of the day. If they happen to be awakened at night, they just go out of their houses, make one or two calls, and again retire to bed. Surely this is not the way of keeping watch and ward. When a district officer goes on tour in the interior of his district and is encamped in a village, all the chaukidárs of the neighbouring villages have to attend and watch his camp, and they are consequently absent from their villages during his stay there. The inhabitants of villages are as much the subjects of Her Majesty as those of large towns and cities. The Inspector-General of Police should give attention to the subject. Circulation, 300 copies.

Acquittal of one Mr. Drewery who shot a native at Amritsar.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 15th July, says that a native was lately shot by one Mr. Drewery at Amritsar. The accused says that he fired at the village dogs which pursued him, but that the deceased was accidentally struck and killed. He has been found not guilty and has escaped scot-free. In Muttra one man was killed and four or five wounded by European soldiers while the latter were shooting. The soldiers were acquitted. The fact is that natives are born only to be shot by Europeans. Circulation, 385 copies.

Protection of peacocks.

A correspondent of the *Almora Akhbar*, of the 16th July, says that, in order to encourage the destruction of snakes, Government gives rewards to persons who kill them. Any man who kills Circulation, 55 copies.

snakes receives a reward at the rate of 2 annas a snake. But it is to be regretted that Government has taken no steps for protecting peacocks, which are more useful so far as the destruction of snakes is concerned. Supposing a peacock eats up 2,000 snakes during its life, it is worth Rs. 250 at the rate of 2 annas a snake. Snakes dare not stir out of their holes when a peacock is in the neighbourhood. If black pepper is put into a peacock's egg, and the egg is placed on a *nim* tree (*Melia azadirachta*) for some days, that pepper becomes a good remedy for snake-bite. If the pepper is ground and given to a man bitten by a snake with a little water, it is sure to cure him. If the bird's feathers were smoked with tobacco by a man bitten by a snake, they would do him good. Moreover, the peacock is a nice bird to look at. On the other hand, the flesh of the peacock is unwholesome. If a man kills a peacock which has just swallowed a snake and eats its flesh, he is likely to die. Under these circumstances, Government should prohibit the killing of peacocks.

Circulation, 690 copies.

Honorary Magistrates.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 18th July, publishes an article communicated by one Saidu-l-din Ahmad Khán from Gházipur. The writer says that the present system of appointing Honorary Magistrates is very unsatisfactory. To his knowledge a large proportion of the Honorary Magistrates are ignorant men and cannot even sign their names. They have been invested with criminal powers simply on the recommendation of district officers and are to be found in their Courts with nice dresses on, but they are good for nothing. They cannot be expected to understand the law and dispense justice properly. They only cut the throats of the people whose cases they decide. The District Magistrates do not care whether a candidate for the post of Honorary Magistrate has received a sound education and belongs to a respectable family or not. Suppose there are two candidates for the post of Honorary Magistrate, one of whom is the son of a butcher and the other a man of high birth. The former possesses wealth and is in the good books of

the District Magistrate, but he has not received a sound education nor is he liked by the people. On the other hand, the latter is a poor man, but he has received a sound education and enjoys a widespread popularity with the people. The writer has no hesitation in saying that preference will be given to the butcher's son. Such a man is sure to oppress the people, and respectable persons, who always treated his forefathers with contempt, will consider it a great indignity to go before him with joined hands. The writer does not mean that low-caste men should not be made Honorary Magistrates, but that education should be considered of primary importance. All Honorary Magistrates should be required to pass an examination in law, or only retired Government officials should be appointed to the posts.

Circulation, 185 copies.

Dismissal of Mr. Larpent, the late Registrar of the Panjáb University.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th July, does not think that dismissal from the public service is sufficient punishment for Mr. Larpent. He should have been dealt with under the Indian Penal Code.

Holding of an Exhibition at Etáwah in December next.

The same paper is glad to say that Mr. E. B. Alexander, the Magistrate of Etáwah, has approved of its suggestion and decided to hold an Exhibition in the beginning of December next. He convened a meeting of the private gentlemen and officials of the district in Hume's High School on the 16th July to consider the subject. His proposal was approved of by the meeting, and a subscription list was at once opened. All the gentlemen present on the occasion subscribed liberally.

Transfer of the Press Reporter's office from Allahabad to Lucknow.

The same paper says that the office of the Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India, which formed part of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Secretariat, has been transferred to Lucknow and placed under the control of the Inspector-General of Police.

The measure appears to be due to the abuse of their liberty by vernacular newspapers and to the undue enthusiasm of the promoters of the National Congress. The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* cannot, however, approve of the subordination of the Press Reporter's office to the police, inasmuch as the liberty of newspapers is likely to suffer from it.

Circulation, 200 copies.

Bad characters in Khandwa.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 18th July, complains that cases of criminal assault frequently occur in Khandwa. Lately, a man who carried some money with him was waylaid and annoyed by some persons of bad character near the Hindu temple called Rám Mandir. The police found out and arrested some of the bad characters, but not finding good ground for interference, the police were obliged to release the men. In order to check the illegal proceedings of bad characters, the Magistrate should punish some of them.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 100 copies.

Rámpur.

The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 22nd July, says that the condition of the relatives of the Nawáb of Rámpur is still as unsatisfactory as before. They have not yet received their pensions, nor can they safely again take up their abode in Rámpur. Even their servants and adherents cannot safely live there. Look at the ill-treatment of Nanne Khán, to which the *Nizámu-l-Mulk* referred more than once before. He was unjustly subjected to 500 strokes of the cane and is still detained in prison. There is no hope of his ever being released. Kunwar Latf Ali Khán, who is the head of the Criminal Department, quietly acquiesces in the high-handed proceedings of the Nawáb and does not dare to interfere. It is rumoured that the Nawáb is getting more and more dissatisfied with the members of the State Council, and that the partisans of His Highness are not allowed to see them. The state of things was not so unsatisfactory even in the time of General Azimu-l-din Khán. The Begams, too, are treated with great severity. The Nawáb has not conciliated Sahebzada Haidar Ali Khán and his other relatives, as was expected. There is reason to think that they will again make an appeal to the Local Government.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
1	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Tajammu-l-Husain,	July 14th ...	July 21st ...	232 copies.
2	*Agra Punch* ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	Amír Khán ...	" 20th ...	" 22nd ...	156 "
3	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	" ...	" ...	Hanúmán Prasád ...	" 17th ...	" 21st ...	215 "
4	*Alam-i-Taswír* ...	Cawnpore ...	" ...	" ...	Rahmatu-l-lah ...	" 20th ...	" 23rd ...	200 "
5	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Rái ...	" 17th & 21st,	" 20th & 24th,	494 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).
6	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Sada Nand ...	" 16th ...	" 19th ...	85 copies.
7	*Amiru-l-Akhbár* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Amír Ali ...	" " ...	" 18th ...	...
8	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	" ...	" ...	Kishan Lal ...	" 14th ...	" " ...	160 copies.
9	*Atak* ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	Ahmad Ali ...	" 20th ...	" 21st ...	250 "
10	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi ...	" ...	Mihir Chand ...	" 13th & 20th,	" 18th & 24th,	100 "
11	*Bhárat Jiwan* ...	Benares ...	" ...	" ...	Rám Krishn ...	" 16th ...	" 18th ...	1,500 "
12	*Bulbul-i-Hind* ...	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Kishun Sarúp ...	" " ...	" " ...	225 "
13	*Chirágh-i-Aiwan* ...	Agra ...	" ...	" ...	Raza Ali ...	" " ...	" " ...	150 "
14	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* ...	Bareilly ...	" ...	" ...	Thákur Prasád ...	" 21st ...	" 24th ...	200 "
15	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari,*	Rámpur ...	" ...	" ...	Muhammad Husain,	" 16th ...	" 18th ...	447 "
16	*Geer Yagath* ...	Allahabad ...	" ...	Monthly ...	Sankatha Prasád ...	For May ...	" 19th ...	112 "
17	*Gulab-i-Oudh* ...	Sultánpur ...	" ...	Weekly ...	Nirotam Dás ...	July 17th ...	" 21st ...	99 "
18	*Hami-i-Hind* ...	Allahabad ...	" ...	" ...	Sadaru-l-din ...	" 8th ...	" 20th ...	300 "
19	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar ...	Hindi ...	Daily ...	Gur Datt Sukla ...	" 16th to 22nd,	" 18th to 23rd,	181 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
20	*Jaipur Gazette*	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahábír Prasad	July 14th & 18th,	July 18th & 22nd,	100 copies.
21	*Jalwa-i-Ezádi*	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalíl	" 17th	" 21st	125 "
22	*Jám-i-Jamshed*	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	" 1st & 15th,	" 20th	150 "
23	*Jubilee Paper*	Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly	Saiyid Hasan Jáfar,	" 16th	" 21st	395 "
24	*Kárnámah*	"	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yáqúb	" "	" 20th	250 "
25	*Káshi Pattrika*	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	"	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	" 20th	" 22nd	530 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government).
26	*Khurshíd-i-Afáq*	Pilibhít	Urdu	"	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	" 21st	" 24th	200 copies.
27	*Márwár Gazette*	Jodhpur	Hindi-English	"	...	" 16th	" 21st	130 "
28	*Mashír-i-Qaisar*	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Ghulám Muhammad,	" 17th	" 20th	150 "
29	*Matla-i-Núr*	Cawnpore	"	"	Durga Prasád	" 14th & 21st,	" 18th & 22nd,	47 "
30	*Mauj-i-Narbudda*	Hoshangabad,	"	"	Abdu-l-Karim	" 16th	" 19th	275 "
31	*Mauj-i-Zarafat*	"	"	"	Abdu-l-Karim	" "	" "	275 "
32	*Mashq-ka-Putla*	Rámpur	"	"	Haidar Ali	" 19th	" 24th	76 "
33	*Mihr-i-Nimroz*	Bijnor	"	"	Karímu-l-lah	" 21st	" "	300 "
34	*Nayar-i-Azam*	Moradabad	"	"	Amjad Ali	" 16th & 23rd,	" 19th & 24th.	180 "
35	*Najmu-l-Akhbár*	Etáwah	"	Bi-weekly	Rúhu-l-lah Khán	" 16th & 20th,	" 18th & 23rd,	185 "
36	*Nasím-i-Agra*	Agra	"	Weekly	Jamna Dás Biswás	" 15th	" 18th	385 "
37	*Nasím-i-Hind*	Fatehpur	"	"	Shivanáráyan Lal	" 15th	" 18th	45 "
38	*Nizámu-l-Mulk*	Moradabad	"	"	Fahímu-l-dín	" 15th & 22nd.	" 18th & 24th,	100 "

39	*Nyáya Sudha* ...	Harda ...	Maráthi-English.	" ...	Básudeva Bháskar ...	" 18th ...	" 21st ...	418 "
40	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	" 17th to 24th,	" 18th to 24th,	690 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
41	*Oudh Punch* ...	" ...	" ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	" 12th ...	" 21st ...	425 copies.
42	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Allahabad ...	Hindi ...	" ...	Dewaki Nandan ...	" 16th & 23rd,	" 19th & 24th,	400 "
43	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benares ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Ghulám Husain ...	" 16th ...	" 22nd ...	250 "
44	*Rahbar* ...	Moradabad ...	" ...	" ...	Partáb Kishun ...	" 4th & 12th,	" 18th ...	75 "
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